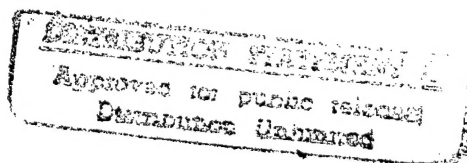


**A SELECTIVE, ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON CURRENT
INDOCHINESE ISSUES**

March 1986

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Author: Ronald Cima



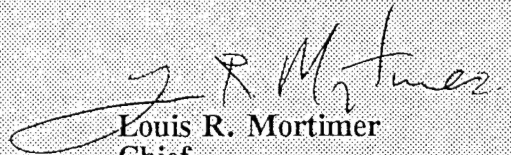
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PREFACE

This bibliography provides selective annotations of open-source material on three current Indochina-related issues:

- * Thailand's political strategy for solving the Cambodian question
- * tactics and organization of Khmer/Laotian resistance groups
- * the war in Cambodia

This bibliography incorporates serials and monographs received in the previous month and is part of a continuing series on the above subjects.

Entries are arranged alphabetically by author or title. Library of Congress call numbers, where appropriate, are included to facilitate the recovery of works cited.

GLOSSARY

ANS	Armee Nationale Sihanoukiste (Sihanoukist National Army)
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
CGDK	Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea
DK	Democratic Kampuchea (Khmer Rouge)
FUNCINPEC	National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia
KCP	Khmer Communist Party
KPNLF	Khmer People's National Liberation Front (Son Sann)
KPRAF	Khmer People's Revolutionary Armed Forces
KR	Khmer Rouge (Pol Pot)
KUFNCD	Khmer United Front for National Construction and Defense (PRK)
<u>Naeo Na</u>	<u>Progressive</u> [lit: moving in new directions]
PAVN	People's Army of Vietnam
PCCS	Provisional Central Committee for Salvation (KPNLF)
PERMICO	Permanent Military Committee for Coordination (KPNLF and ANS)
PRK	People's Republic of Kampuchea
PRPK	People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, aka KPRP (Khmer People's Revolutionary Party)
RTG	Royal Thai Government

Siam Rat

SPK

SRV

Su Anakhot

Thai Nation

News Agency of the PRK

Socialist Republic of Vietnam

Forward [lit: going toward the
future]

1. THAILAND'S POLITICAL STRATEGY FOR SOLVING
THE CAMBODIAN QUESTION

A SELECTIVE, ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY
ON CURRENT INDOCHINESE ISSUES
March 1986

"Asia: Thai 'White Paper' on Kampuchea." Defense and Foreign Affairs Weekly (Washington, D.C.), 21-27 October 1985, p. 3.

The Department of Political Affairs of the Foreign Ministry of Thailand has released a report on the Cambodian situation between 1979 and 1985 which contests the argument that Vietnam invaded and then occupied Cambodia to insure its own safety from China and claims the invasion really had nothing to do with human rights, which has become Vietnam's justification for its continued occupation. The "White Paper" entitled "Documents on the Kampuchean Problem 1979-1985" was distributed to all UN delegations in New York, Bangkok-based embassies, and Thai embassies overseas.

"Foreign Minister Sitthi of Thailand Insists That Son Sann Remain as Leader." Asian Wall Street Journal (Hong Kong), 7 January 1986, p. 1.

Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila insists that Son Sann remain as leader of the feuding KPNLF because of his wide international recognition.

"Military Denies Leeway for Vietnamese Troops." Agence France-Presse (Hong Kong), broadcast in English, 10 January 1986. In FBIS (Asia and Pacific), 10 January 1986, p. J1.

The Thai military denies a Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong) article that reported that the Thai were allowing two kilometers of "leeway" before retaliating against Vietnamese troop incursions from Cambodia. Colonel Phopsuk Suttalanand, a Supreme Command Headquarters spokesman, assures reporters that the information is false and that the Thai military "will not yield an inch of Thai soil."

A SELECTIVE, ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY
ON CURRENT INDOCHINESE ISSUES
March 1986

"Sitthi Interviewed on Cambodia, Philippines." The Nation (Bangkok), 16 February 1986, p. 9. In FBIS (Asia and Pacific), 19 February 1986,. p. J2.

In an exclusive interview, Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila states that Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja has just informed him that he is highly optimistic over the prospect of a Vietnamese pull-out from Cambodia. Sitthi, himself, believes, however, that Vietnam looks flexible on the surface but, substantively, he has detected nothing new from the latest joint communique of the Indochinese Foreign Ministers' meeting in Vientiane.

"Tit For Tat." Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), Vol 130, No. 51, 26 December 1985, p. 11. HC 411 F18

Still smarting over charges that it did little to divert the Vietnamese from their successful onslaught against Khmer resistance bases on the Thai-Cambodian border in early 1985, China has assured the Thais that any substantial border offensive by Hanoi during the 1986 dry season will be matched by Chinese military pressure on the Sino-Vietnamese border.

2. TACTICS AND ORGANIZATION OF KHMER/LAOTIAN RESISTANCE GROUPS

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A SELECTIVE, ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY
ON CURRENT INDOCHINESE ISSUES
March 1986

"ANS Forces Said Developing New Strategy." Bangkok Post, 10 December 1985, p. 3. In JPRS-SEA-86-003, 7 January 1986, pp. 89, 90.

A high-ranking ANS source discloses that the ANS will be developing a new strategy during the upcoming dry season in Cambodia. The plan is to build up militia forces in Cambodian villages instead of periodically sending in troops for short tours of duty.

"Cambodia Rebel Dispute Reported Near An End." New York Times, 1 February 1986, p. A7.

A spokesman for the KPNLF states that the power struggle between the dissidents and Son Sann is likely to be resolved "very soon." The overthrow attempt is apparently faltering for lack of support from Cambodian exiles and their international backers.

Cumming-Bruce, Nicholas "Son Sann Will Seek Support Against Breakaway Group." Guardian (Manchester) 6 January 1986, p. 6.

In anticipation of a meeting with US Congressman Stephen J. Solarz, Son Sann is reported to be seeking help in ending an internal rift within the KPNLF that has paralyzed the group. Leaders of the opposing faction have stated that Son Sann is not acceptable as a leader and would in the future be posted abroad as no more than an honorary president.

"KPNLF Commanders Pledge Support for Son Sann." The Nation (Bangkok), 20 January 1986, p. 3. In FBIS (Asia & Pacific), 23 January 1986, pp. H1, H2.

Chea Chhut, KPNLF commander of Prey Chan states that seven KPNLF military leaders, in a meeting with Son Sann, expressed their support of his continued presidency.

A SELECTIVE, ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY
ON CURRENT INDOCHINESE ISSUES
March 1986

"Season of Turmoil." Asiaweek (Hong Kong), 19 January 1986, pp. 26-34.

Son Sann's inability to heal the split within the KPMLF ranks has engendered varying reactions among allies of the resistance. China has so far remained silent while Thailand has supported Son Sann, calling him "irreplaceable." Sihanouk has announced his continued support for Son Sann as prime minister of the resistance alliance but has made no mention of his contested position as KPMLF president, while US Congressman Stephen J. Solarz, during a visit to the Thai-Cambodian border, appeared to lend his support to Son Sann when he said "it would be very unfortunate if the KPMLF lost the services of Son Sann." Son claims the support of nine of the top executive committee leaders as well as legions of Khmer refugees massed in the border camps. The question remains, however, of who controls the Front's military command since the dissenting Committee of Salvation includes the Front's supreme commander, Gen. Sak Sutsakhan.

"Sihanouk Comments On Attitude Toward Khmer Rouge." South China Morning Post (Hong Kong), 26 December 1985, p. 5. In JPRS-SEA-86-007, 14 January 1986, pp. 72, 73.

Prince Sihanouk states in Hong Kong that he personally has no problems with the Khmer Rouge and that despite their having kept him under house arrest he has no complaints about their treatment of him. The issue which separates him from them, however, is their mistreatment of the Cambodian people and their killing of members of his family, including five children and 14 grandchildren. The prince also states that Pol Pot, who retired in September, is still fully in control of the Khmer Rouge and that there is a part of the Cambodian nation which still supports him.

"Sihanouk: Son Sann to Remain CGDK Prime Minister." Agence France-Presse (Hong Kong), Broadcast in English, 11

A SELECTIVE, ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY
ON CURRENT INDOCHINESE ISSUES
March 1986

January 1986. In FBIS (Asia & Pacific), 13 January 1986, pp. H6, H7.

Prince Sihanouk states in Beijing that the KPNLF dissident group "must disappear," and that Son Sann must remain the KPNLF's leader. He adds that Son Sann would remain as prime minister of the CGDK even if he was ousted as head of the KPNLF.

"Sihanoukist Army Spokesman on Reinforcement." The Nation (Bangkok), 26 December 1985, p. 5. In JPRS-SEA-86-007, 14 January 1986, p. 74.

A reinforcement of more than 1,000 guerrillas of the National Sihanoukist Army, according to a ANS spokesman, will be sent into several provinces in Cambodia in anticipation of a Vietnamese dry-season campaign. The spokesman claims that a total of 5,972 ANS guerrillas are operating in Battambang, Kompong Cham, Kompong Chhnang and Siem Reap provinces and that the reinforcements will assist them.

"'Thousands' Welcome Son Sann at Border Camp." The Nation (Bangkok), 18 January 1986, pp. 1, 2. In FBIS (Asia and Pacific), 23 January 1986, p. H1.

Son Sann makes his first trip to the border since the KPNLF split into two factions and is welcomed by "thousands" of Khmer inhabitants. He states that "I came here today to make clear to the armed forces and civilian leaders that I am still president of the KPNLF."